

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One copy, one year, \$1.00
One copy, six months, .75
One copy, four months, .50
No deduction from these rates under any circumstances.
As we are compelled by law to pay postage in advance on papers sent outside of Ohio county, we are forced to require payment on subscriptions in advance.
All letters on business must be addressed to
JOHN P. BARRETT, Publisher.

DIRECTORY.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.
Hon. James P. Little, Judge, chambers at
Hon. Joseph N. Moore, Attorney, Calhoun,
or J. H. J. Little, Attorney, Calhoun,
Clarence H. Little, Clerk, Hartford.
Hon. J. P. Barrett, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
Hon. R. P. Hooten, Sheriff, Beaver Dam.
Deputies: L. P. Loney, McHenry; J. P. Calhoun, Fordville; G. C. Butler, Cromwell.
Court begins fourth Mondays in May and November and continues four weeks each term.

COUNTY COURT.
J. W. Massie, Judge, Hartford.
J. T. Smith, Clerk, Hartford.
Hon. B. Kinsolving, Attorney, Hartford.
Court begins on the first Monday in every month.

QUARTERLY COURT.
Begins on the third Mondays in January, April, July and October.

CHIEF OF CLAIMS.
Begins on the first Mondays in January and October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.
E. P. Barrett, Surveyor, Hartford.
John W. J. Moore, Assessor, Whitesville.
F. L. Felt, School Commissioner, Hartford.

POLICE COURTS.
Hartford: J. S. Glenn, Judge; John E. Bean, Marshall; Courts held fourth Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.
Beaver Dam: R. F. Yewell, Judge; Wm. H. Blankenship, Marshall; Courts held first Saturday in April, July and Oct.
Cromwell: N. C. Daniel, Judge; J. S. T. Felt, Marshall; Courts held second Saturday in January, April, July and Oct.
Fordville: V. D. Falkenberg, Judge; J. S. T. Felt, Marshall; Courts held 21st Saturday in January, April, July and Oct.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
Hartford: J. W. Lankford, Judge; P. M. Brown, Marshall; Courts held 1st and 3rd Saturdays in January, April, July and Oct.
Beaver Dam: T. Robertson, Judge; no marshal; Courts held 1st and 3rd Saturdays in January, April, July and Oct.
Cromwell: J. L. Layton, Judge; D. L. Baldwin, Marshall; Courts held 1st and 3rd Saturdays in January, April, July and Oct.
Fordville: J. L. Layton, Judge; D. L. Baldwin, Marshall; Courts held 1st and 3rd Saturdays in January, April, July and Oct.

CONSTITUTIONAL.
Fordville: J. W. Payne, Post-office address, Fordville.
Hartford: Geo. H. Latham, Post-office address, Hartford.
Beaver Dam: W. L. Miller, Post-office address, Beaver Dam.
Cromwell: G. W. Martin, Post-office address, Cromwell.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.
Baptist—Services Tuesday and Wednesday nights after the first Sunday in each month.
Rev. J. S. Coleman, Pastor.
M. E. Church—Services third and fourth Sundays in each month—Rev. P. A. Edwards, Pastor.
Cumberland Presbyterian—Services second and fourth Sundays and Sunday nights in each month—Rev. J. P. McDonald, Pastor.
Methodist Episcopal—Services every Sunday morning and night. Sabbath School at 10 A. M.—Rev. Jas. Brown, Pastor.
Alpha Baptist Church (colored)—First and Third Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

LODGE MEETINGS.
A. M. E.—HARTFORD LODGE, No. 156—Meets first Monday night in each month.
S. E. Hill, W. M.
R. W. Moore, Secretary.
H. W. Moore, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
WM. F. GREGORY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HARTFORD, KY.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office, Grand Jury room.

CHAS. M. FENDLETON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and Notary Public.

Office, Market Street, near Post-office, Hartford, KY.

SAME HILL, HENRY MCHEERY,
HILL & MCHEERY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HARTFORD, KY.

Special Attention Given to Collections.

E. D. WALKER, E. C. HUBBARD,
WALKER & HUBBARD,
LAWYERS,
HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice in Ohio and adjoining counties also in the Court of Appeals.

C. W. MASSIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice in the Courts of Ohio and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals Office—in Court House.

A. B. BAIRD,
Examiner, Surveyor & Pension Claim Agent
Office—Over Anderson's Bazaar,
HARTFORD, KY.

Abstracts of titles, plots and calculations and contents of deeds made. Tracts all kinds of writings in relation to personal and real property. A member of the National Real Estate Union. Offers Insurance that protects in the following safe companies: Royal Insurance, Standard, Boone, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Bowie, Houston, Carson, Custer, California, Joe, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Gunsmoke Insurance Co. of Manchester, N. H.

Uninsured Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky.

E. D. GUFFY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office on Market Street,
HARTFORD, KY.

The CREAM of ALL BOOKS OF ADVENTURE
CONDENSED INTO ONE VOLUME.
PIONEER HEROES—
AND—
DARING DEEDS.

The thrilling adventures of all the her explorers and frontier fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country, from the earliest time to the present. Lives and famous exploits of De Soto, LaSalle, Standish, Boone, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Bowie, Houston, Carson, Custer, California, Joe, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Gunsmoke and scores of others. Splendidly illustrated with 175 beautiful engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low price and best anything to sell. Apply early.

STANDARD BOOK CO.,
39 3/4 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. XI.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 9, 1885.

NO. 49.

ADVERTISING RATES.									
CLASS.	1 WEEK.	2 WEEKS.	1 MONTH.	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.	10 CENTS.	15 CENTS.	20 CENTS.
First	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$10.00	10	15	20
Second	.75	1.00	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	8	12	16
Third	.50	.75	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	6	9	12
Fourth	.25	.37	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	3	4	6
Col.	.10	.15	.20	.40	.60	.80	1	2	3

For a shorter time at proportionate rate.
One inch of space constitutes a square.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS OF OUR SALE

High-Grade: Clothing!

Was beyond anticipation; and still, when we think that these suits are being sold at about \$5 less per suit than any other concern will sell them for, our wonder ceases. And, as with these goods, so it is with our lowest grades.

Overcoats low as \$3, Suits low as \$6, Pants low as \$1.

We are Still Doing FINE TAILORING way under the Prices of the High-priced Fourth Avenue Tailors.

DEPPEN'S: CLOTHING: HOUSE,

COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, LOUISVILLE.

HOURS WITH GREAT MEN.

Bill Nye's Unexpected Meeting with General Sherman Since the War.

[Bill Nye, in fiction.]

I presume that I could write an entire library of personal reminiscences relative to the eminent people with whom I have been thrown during a busy life, but I hate to do it, because I always regarded such things as sacred from the vulgar eye, and I felt bound to respect the confidence of a prominent man just as much as I would that of one who was less before the people.

I remember very well my first meeting with General W. T. Sherman. I would not mention it here if it were not for the fact that the people seem to be yearning for personal reminiscences of great men, and that is perfectly right, too.

It was since the war that I met General Sherman, and it was on the line of the Union Pacific Railway at one of those justly celebrated eating-houses which I understand are now abandoned. The colored waiter had cut off a strip of the omelette with a pair of shears, the scorched oatmeal had been passed around, the little rubber door mats had been dealt around the table, and the cashier at the end of the hall had just gone through the clothes of a party from Vermont, who claimed a rebate on the ground that the waiter had refused to bring him anything except his bill. There was no sound in the dining-room except the weak request of the coffee for more stimulants, or perhaps the cry of pain when the waiter, while practicing with the dumb bells, would hit a child on the head, then all would be still again.

General Sherman sat at one end of the table, throwing a life-preserver to a fly in the milk pitcher.

We had never met before, though for years we had been plodding along life's rugged way—he in the War Department, I in the Post Office Department. Unknown to each other, we had been holding up opposite corners of the great National fabric, if you will allow me that expression.

I remember, as well as though it were but yesterday, how the conversation began. Gen. Sherman looked sternly at me and said:

"I wish you would keep your mouth shut and send it up this way."

"All right," said I, "if you will please pass those molasses."

That is all that was said, but I shall never forget it, and probably he never will. The conversation was brief, but yet how full of food for thought! How true, how earnest, how natural! Nothing stilted or false about it. It was the natural expression of two minds that were too great to be verbose or to monkey with social, conversational flim-flam.

I remember once, a great while ago, I was asked by a friend to go with him in the evening, to the house of an acquaintance, where they were going to have a kind of musicale, at which there was to be some noted pianists, who had kindly consented to play a few strains. I did not get the name of the professional, but I went, and when the first piece was announced I saw that the light was very uncertain, so I kindly volunteered to get a lamp from another room. I held that big lamp, weighing about twenty-nine pounds, for half an hour, while the pianist would tinkle tinkle up on the right hand, or bang, boom, to bang bang down on the base, while he snored and slugged that old concert grand piano and almost knocked its teeth down its throat, or gently drowsed with the keys like a pole mount steam shunting through the bleached rafters of a deceased house, until at last there was a wild jungle, such as the accomplished musician gives to an instrument to show the audience that he has disabled the piano, and will take a slight intermission while it is sent to the junk shop.

With a sigh of relief I carefully put down the twenty-nine pound lamp, and my friend told me that I had been standing there like liberty enlightening the world, and holding that heavy lamp for Blind Tom.

I had never seen him before, and I slipped out of the room before he had a chance to see me.

New Drug Store
Take your prescriptions to the new drug store at Spring Lake, Ky. We have a new and well selected stock of pure drugs & medicines, tobacco, cigars, &c., and are adding new medicines to our stock. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

D. W. BATES & Co.,
39 3/4 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

Washington Letter.

Editor Herald:

The Capitol, White House, and Executive Departments are draped in mourning again, and the national flag upon all the Government buildings floats at half mast.

When the President was informed by telephone of the death of Vice-President Hendricks, he was going down to dinner. He seemed greatly shocked, and showed a hesitance in believing the sad news. Then he sent for Col. Lamont, and in a short time the Cabinet officers were hastening to the White House with serious and anxious faces, summoned by Mr. Cleveland.

The Cabinet remained in session for two hours and a half. The Commissioner of public buildings was sent for, and ordered to have all public buildings draped with emblems of mourning as soon as possible. The Cabinet took action in regard to the funeral, and decided to attend it in a body, with the President.

Mr. Cleveland would have no successor if he should die before the date of the meeting of Congress. Under the constitutional provision two lives interpose between those of the President and Vice-President, and a vacancy. The statute provides: In case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President, or if there is none, the Speaker of the House shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected.

At present there is no President of the Senate and no Speaker of the House and those officers cannot be elected until Congress meets. Should a vacancy occur in the meantime the Government would be carried on by the Cabinet until a President of the Senate or Speaker is elected, as it was during President Garfield's inability.

Congress has done nothing to avoid such a situation as has now arisen. A bill providing for a different succession to the Presidency was introduced last winter. It provided, when the offices of the President and Vice-President were both made vacant by death, that the succession should pass first to the Secretary of State, and then to the other Cabinet officers in the line of their rank. Such a measure would keep the power with the administration which the people elected. This bill will probably be re-introduced early in the new session and pushed for passage. It would guard against possible Republican succession to President Cleveland, should anything happen to him.

It is not thought that the death of the Vice-President can have any disturbing effect upon National politics, although of course the majority in the Senate will elect a Republican to succeed him. That will naturally give rise to a feeling of uncertainty for the reason that the death of Mr. Cleveland would change the political complexion of the Administration.

The effect of Mr. Hendricks' death will be felt in Washington society. The White House will be closed against festivities for some time, such as State receptions and dinners. The Cabinet officers will also be prevented temporarily from entertaining.

When the Senate meets it will probably be called to order by its oldest member. This is Senator Morrill, of Vermont. Then the majority will proceed to elect a presiding officer, who will be either Logan, Sherman, Hoar, Ingalls, or Edmunds. Which will it be? Is a question much discussed just now.

Why Many Farmers Fall.
[N. E. Farmer.]

Much land and little working capital, with perhaps less skill, it seems to us that what keeps so many farmers behind in the race. They are trying with ninety-nine strokes to overtake competitors who get in their one hundred and one stroke, when one hundred would take either to the end of time. The odds are against them. Yet we believe there is no better place for a person who can only claim average ability than on a farm. The ten years experience must have taught some lessons that will be of use in the future. It is no use to be discouraged because one has not become independent in ten years. Many a professional man, many a business man and the large majority of laborers can show no better record at the end of their first ten years in business, nor can all pay their honest debts, which our farmer friend always has. Our advice is to "stick."

C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.,
Jacksonville, Ala., June 6, 1881.

The only known specific remedy for Epileptic Fits is Samartian Nerveine.

"I had Epileptic Fits for sixteen years," writes John Keithly, of Principio, Md., "Samartian Nerveine cured me." \$1.50 at Druggists.

Mon Who Pose in Public.
A book might be written on the various ways in which men advertise themselves. To many people—statesmen, politicians, actors, and public men of every kind—notoriety or fame means fortune. The public is fickle, and soon forgets a face or a name, unless something constantly sets it thinking. On this account men like Robert G. Ingersoll make it a point to appear in public often and to keep their faces in view. If Col. Ingersoll attends a race meeting, he goes on the opening day, when the largest crowd is present, and he will be seen by the greatest number of people. If he walks on Fifth Avenue or Broadway, it is at four o'clock in the afternoon, and whenever he goes he is sure to be seen, for he does not hide from the public eye. At a Sunday night concert at the Casino, where a number of rather risky French songs are sung, Col. Ingersoll walked in and took a seat in the most prominent box, applauded loudly and apparently enjoyed himself hugely. Sixteen hundred people saw him that night, and what with their gossip and a brief note in the papers next day, perhaps a hundred thousand people were aware with in twenty-four hours that Col. Ingersoll was still alive, had gone to the Casino and that he sanctioned a Sunday concert.

Another man who likes to be before the public is that great product of American civilization, Col. Tom Ochiltree.

Still another man who is incessantly advertising himself, is the agent of a particular kind of soap that is very largely advertised.

Some years ago a clever journalist of New York amused himself slyly by making fun of a good natured shoemaker. Wherever a list of names appeared in the morning paper behind the shoemaker's name was among them, whether it was a reception at Mrs. Astor's or a dog fight at Hoboken. The shoemaker at that time had a little shop in a cellar up town. He has now a large establishment down town, is a promising politician and his name is known all over New York. He was shrewd enough to take the fun in good part and to go about as much as possible, so as to give some semblance of truth to the journalist's joke.

The late Harry Montague achieved a great reputation for good looks. He was always considered the handsomest man on the stage, and his portrait was sold over the world. He was a genial and honest man, in no sense the masquerade that he was supposed to be, and he had hosts of friends among men. A sure test of honesty, this. He was essentially what is called a man's man, as distinguishable from a lady's man, but he never undervalued the good that the admiration and talk of women would do him. Accordingly, every clear day at about four o'clock, he would start at fourteen street and walk positively up Broadway as far as Twenty-third street, and thence to Central Park, via Fifth Avenue. If he became fatigued he stepped into a stylish cart, which usually accompanied him, and drove to the park and back home again. He would expend as much care on his toilet for this promenade as he would on his costume for his performance at night. He scarcely looked at the women he passed on the street, but they stared at him and turned to look back as he wandered idly by. No man knew better than Montague himself, that 999 out of every 1,000 women who saw him in the afternoon would speak of him at night, and the mere mention of his name was of value as an advertisement.

Rheumatism.
Although a practitioner of near twenty years, my mother influenced me to procure R. B. B. for her. She had been confined to her bed several months with Rheumatism which had stubbornly resisted all the usual remedies. Within twenty-four hours after commencing R. B. B. I observed marked relief. She has just commenced her third bottle and is nearly as active as ever, and has been in the front yard with "rake in hand," cleaning up. Her improvement is truly wonderful and immensely gratifying.

C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.,
Jacksonville, Ala., June 6, 1881.

The only known specific remedy for Epileptic Fits is Samartian Nerveine.

"I had Epileptic Fits for sixteen years," writes John Keithly, of Principio, Md., "Samartian Nerveine cured me." \$1.50 at Druggists.

The Puritans.
Editor Herald:

This people originated in England in opposition to the doctrines of the established church, and were stigmatized with the name of Puritans from their desire to have a "pure church" and because they had resolved, "at all hazards, to enjoy the rights of conscience." They were not organized into a body till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when some of them, in the North of England, "joined themselves together for free religious worship." They believed that every man has a right to know the truth of the Scriptures for himself. This doctrine was "repugnant to the Church of England," and persecutions followed, which, in 1607 or 1608, drove many of them to Holland; they remained at Amsterdam a short time and then sailed to Lyden, where they made their home for several years. Finally they decided to remove to America, and in September 1620, 102 Puritans set sail for the New World, and bade farewell forever to the land that would know them no more. After a tempestuous voyage of sixty-three days the desolate shores of Cape Cod appeared in view, and on the 9th of November, they anchored their vessel in the bay, which, in the cabin of the Mayflower, they formed, "a solemn compact," for their future well-being, of which the following says: "A noble document is not to be found among the records of the world."

This "compact" insured a Democratic form of government. On the 22nd of December 1620, "the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the Rock of Plymouth." It is useless to trace them further, the reader is acquainted with their subsequent history, he knows that like all other men they have committed wrongs, that like all other men they were liable to, and in some instances did entertain erroneous views.

The following is the entire running up of their character by an able historian, who, it will be seen, reserves neither good nor bad:

"The history of Massachusetts has now been traced through a period of a hundred and thirty years. A few words on the character of the Puritans may be appropriately added. They were in the beginning a vigorous and hardy people, firm-set in the principles of honesty and the practices of virtue. They were sober, industrious, frugal, resolute, zealous and steadfast. They esteemed honor above preferment, and truth more than riches. Loving home and native land, they left both for the sake of freedom; and finding freedom, they cherished it with the zeal and devotion of martyrs. Without influence, they became influential; without encouragement, great despised and mocked and hated, they rose above their revilers. In the school of evil fortune they gained the discipline of patience. Suffering without cause brought resignation without despair. Themselves the victims of persecution, they became the founders of a colony—a commonwealth—a nation. They were the children of adversity and the fathers of renown. 'The gaze of the Puritan was turned ever to posterity. He believed in the future. His affections and hopes were for the coming ages. For his children he toiled and sacrificed; for them the energies of his life were cheerfully exhausted. The system of free schools is the enduring monument of his love and devotion. The printing-press is his memorial. Almshouses and asylums are the tokens of his care for the unfortunate. With him the outcast found sympathy, and the wanderer a home. He was the earliest champion of civil rights, and the builder of the Union."

THE UNION.

"The fathers of New England have been accused of bigotry. The charge is true: it is the background of the picture. In matters of religion they were intolerant and superstitious. Their religious faith was gloomy and forbidding. Human life was deemed a sad and miserable journey. To be mistaken was to sin. To fail in trifling ceremonies was to incur a grievous crime. In the shadow of such belief the people became austere and melancholy. Escaping from the splendid formality of the Episcopal Church, they set up a colder and severer form of worship; and the form was made like iron. Dissenters themselves, they could not tolerate the dissent of others. To restrain and punish error seemed right and necessary. Williams and Hutchinson were banished; the Quakers were persecuted and the witch-banged. But Puritanism contained within itself the power to correct its own abuses. Within the austere and gloomy fabric dwelt the very soul and genius of FREEDOM."

Under the ice-bound rigors of the faith flowed a current which no fatalism could congeal, no superstition poison. The heart of a mighty, tumultuous, liberty-loving life throbbled within the cold, stiff body of formalism. A powerful vitality, which no disaster could subdue, no persecution quench, warmed and energized and quickened. The tyranny of Phillips, the malice of Parris, and the bigotry of Mather are far outweighed by the sacrifices of Winthrop the benefactor of Harvard, and the virtues of Sir Henry Vane. The evils of the system may well be forgotten in the glory of its achievements. Without the Puritans, America would have been a desolation and liberty only a name."—Ridpath's Popular History of U. S. p. 150-160.

Again, An ecclesiastical historian treating of the Congregationalist says of Pilgrims, or Puritans: "This (the landing at Plymouth) was the commencement of New England, and the personal character of these men is to

Equality and Equity.

Although politicians and flounders have spoken of the great privileges and equal rights of the American people, the fact remains, it is only the moneyed few who have special privileges and superior rights.

Has the son of the impecunious man, who owns not a foot of land, the same privileges that the rich man's son has? Is he born free and equal with the capitalist's son? Does not all legislation and government in these United States favor, even foster, wealth, capital and corporations of rich bond-holders, bankers and manufacturers more than they do common labor?

No poor man's child is ever born equal with the child of the millionaire! But, say you, all stand on the same footing, politically, and all have the same chance in life! Not so! For the rich man's children are already at a point to which those born in poverty can only attain after years of ceaseless toil, struggle and study.

Well, say you, let the poor man's son be diligent and industrious and he may reach rank, station and power! He may also become rich and famous! So he may! But this is teaching a mere doctrine of selfishness—this is only the philosophy of low and base selfish gain!

So goes the world, and so such teaching makes of us a low, sordid, selfish, greedy, envious and money-worshipping race! Call you this civilization and refinement—or even Democracy?

Hence, it is not to be wondered at that we are under a money power—that old oligarchy, the slave power, was destroyed; but we now have the money power, which is ten-fold more devilish, dangerous and rampant!

Capital is subsidized, but labor is taxed. Capital is greatly noticed, fostered and respected, but labor must "root, hog or die."

Capital wins and dines, and goes in "purple and fine linen," but labor feeds the millions, fights the country's battles, sustains the government, wears patched clothes, and often, when dead, is buried in the "potter's field!"

Now, where is the equality? Equity demands that the burdens of government be shared by all alike—that the bond-holder pay taxes on his bonds, the banker on his shares and deposits—not a mere pittance, but in the same proportion that the farmer and mechanic pay—and that the manufacturer be stopped of his bounty from labor—to wit, the present unjust and burdensome tariff!

The bond-holders, bankers, manufacturers and railroad and other corporations have had matters their own way long enough; and now for the equity of a long-looked-for and long-hoped-for Democratic administration, that shall decrease taxation on labor, unseal capital pay its just proportion, give us a sound financial system, and purify the Civil Service.

W. H. CUNIFFE,
Begin Where You Are.
[Christian Register.]

The man who has really resolved to live the best life that he can must begin right where he is—begin where his talents, his false education, his errors, and his sins have left him. By no single stroke of the pen can we erase whole pages in the history of our lives. We have made or unmade ourselves as we are. If we could only begin at some lofty height which our mortal dreams picture for us, it seems to us that there would be inspiration in going still further; but we cannot substitute in a moment the dream-life for the real one. We are surrounded on every side by hard and tangible realities. We must begin where we are. One who takes a practical and sane view of what is possible to him in life will not burden himself by attempting the unattainable. He will begin when and where he is, and do that which lies in his power. Each day of life brings its own task; each task is an opportunity; each task accepted, each opportunity fulfilled, may be a step toward a higher life. Jacob's old dream was not an unreasonable one. His angels did not fly to heaven; they went patiently up each round of the ladder, and they began at the bottom.

THE INDIAN MARRIAGE LAW.

As a great many couples from this section of the State go to Jeffersonville to get married it would be well for them to consider the law of Indiana on this matter. The Indianapolis Times in writing on this subject says:

"The law of Indiana forbids any preacher or magistrate from solemnizing a marriage unless the parties thereto shall produce a license issued by the clerk of the county in which the female resides, and it requires that the female, if a minor, shall have resided in the county one month preceding the issuance, before such license shall issue. A clerk who issues a marriage license contrary to the provisions of the law may be prosecuted and fined, and it is made the duty of the prosecuting attorneys to prosecute all such suits. No marriage in this State is void or voidable for want of a license, but a runaway match from Kentucky is not made any more binding by a license issued in Indiana. The license may be a pleasant memento for the contracting parties, if they should ever wish to prove their marriage, but it adds nothing to the binding force of the marriage."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Griffin & Bco., Hartford, Ky.

Fits!

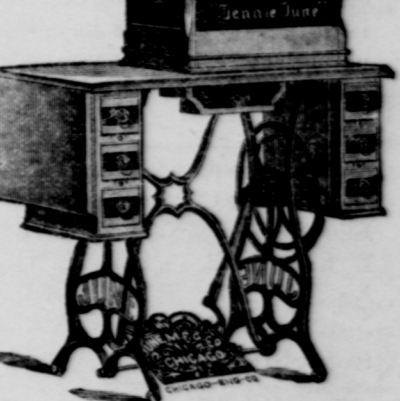
All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

11 19 Yr.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonic, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It cures the tooth, causes headache or produces constipation—after long medicine use. It refreshes and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, increases the strength of the system, and cures Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lame Back, Rheumatism, etc., it is a sure cure.
The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Sold only by BROWN'S CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT "JENNIE JUNE" SEWING MACHINE

IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.



The LADIES FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does such beautiful work. Agents' Favorite, because it is a quick and easy seller.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

JUNE MANUFACTURING CO.

Cor. La Salle Avenue and Ontario Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bloating, constipation, Pains in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pains under the shoulder blades, Yellowish coloring of the face, Inclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having needed some duty. Weariness, Dizziness, Fainting at the heart, Bore before the eyes, Headache, ever the right eye, Excitability, with irritable temper, Colic, Flatulency, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects marked change of feeling, and restores the sufferer to health. Full directions are given in the box. Take one or two pills three times a day, after meals, and the system is restored. Price 25c.

